

# Containers

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## Announcements

# Lists

```
[ 'Demo ' ]
```

## Working with Lists

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```
>>> digits = [1, 8, 2, 8]
```

The number of elements

```
>>> len(digits)
4
```

An element selected by its index

```
>>> digits[3]
8
```

Concatenation and repetition

```
>>> [2, 7] + digits * 2
[2, 7, 1, 8, 2, 8, 1, 8, 2, 8]
```

Nested lists

```
>>> pairs = [[10, 20], [30, 40]]
>>> pairs[1]
[30, 40]
>>> pairs[1][0]
30
```

```
>>> digits = [2//2, 2+2+2+2, 2, 2*2*2]
```

```
>>> getitem(digits, 3)
8
```

```
>>> add([2, 7], mul(digits, 2))
[2, 7, 1, 8, 2, 8, 1, 8, 2, 8]
```

# Containers

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Built-in operators for testing whether **an** element appears in a compound value

```
>>> digits = [1, 8, 2, 8]
>>> 1 in digits
True
>>> 8 in digits
True
>>> 5 not in digits
True
>>> not(5 in digits)
True
```

(Demo)

For Statements

(Demo)

## Sequence Iteration

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```
def count(s, value):  
    total = 0  
    for element in s:  
        if element == value:  
            total = total + 1  
    return total
```

Name bound in the first frame  
of the current environment  
(not a new frame)



## For Statement Execution Procedure

---

```
for <name> in <expression>:  
    <suite>
```

1. Evaluate the header `<expression>`, which must yield an iterable value (a sequence)
2. For each element in that sequence, in order:
  - A. Bind `<name>` to that element in the current frame
  - B. Execute the `<suite>`

## Sequence Unpacking in For Statements

A sequence of  
fixed-length sequences

```
>>> pairs = [[1, 2], [2, 2], [3, 2], [4, 4]]
```

```
>>> same_count = 0
```

A name for each element in a  
fixed-length sequence

Each name is bound to a value, as in  
multiple assignment

```
>>> for x, y in pairs:
...     if x == y:
...         same_count = same_count + 1
```

```
>>> same_count
2
```

Ranges

## The Range Type

A range is a sequence of **consecutive** integers.\*

..., -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...

range(-2, 2)

**Length:** ending value - starting value

(Demo)

**Element selection:** starting value + index

```
>>> list(range(-2, 2))  
[-2, -1, 0, 1]
```

List **constructor**

```
>>> list(range(4))  
[0, 1, 2, 3]
```

Range with a 0 starting value

\* Ranges can actually represent more general integer sequences.

## List Comprehensions

```
>>> letters = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'm', 'n', 'o', 'p']  
>>> [letters[i] for i in [3, 4, 6, 8]]
```

```
['d', 'e', 'm', 'o']
```

## List Comprehensions

---

```
[<map exp> for <name> in <iter exp> if <filter exp>]
```

Short version: `[<map exp> for <name> in <iter exp>]`

A combined expression that evaluates to a list using this evaluation procedure:

1. Add a new frame with the current frame as its parent
2. Create an empty *result list* that is the value of the expression
3. For each element in the iterable value of `<iter exp>`:
  - A. Bind `<name>` to that element in the new frame from step 1
  - B. If `<filter exp>` evaluates to a true value, then add the value of `<map exp>` to the result list

Example: Promoted

## First in Line

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Implement **promoted**, which takes a sequence **s** and a one-argument function **f**. It returns a list with the same elements as **s**, but with all elements **e** for which **f(e)** is a **true value ordered first**. Among those placed first and those placed after, the order stays the same.

```
def promoted(s, f):  
    """Return a list with the same elements as s, but with all  
    elements e for which f(e) is a true value placed first.  
  
    >>> promoted(range(10), odd) # odds in front  
    [1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 0, 2, 4, 6, 8]  
    """  
    return [e for e in s if f(e)] + [e for e in s if not f(e)]  
  
    [ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 ]  
  
    [ 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 ]
```